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U.S. SAYS ARMS TALKS HAVE NOW RESOLVED VIRTUALLY ALL ISSUES

VANCE-DOBRYNIN GAINS CITED

Some Problems Left for Technical
Negotiations or for Meeting
of Carter and Brezhnev

By RICHARD BURT

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 18 — Administration officials said today that Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance and Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin of the Soviet Union had eliminated virtually all the major problems blocking conclusion of a new treaty limiting strategic missiles and bombers.

The officials said other issues would be settled in technical discussions by negotiators in Geneva or at a meeting between President Carter and Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader.

At a diplomatic reception, Mr. Dobrynin said that some issues would still have to be resolved in his talks with Mr. Vance and that they would probably meet over the weekend. They are also expected to discuss plans for a Carter-Brezhnev meeting.

Modification Issue Is Resolved

Defense Department officials said Mr. Vance and Mr. Dobrynin had resolved the question of how far each side could go in modifying existing missiles. The officials said that Moscow had agreed to a proposal by Washington that the key specifications, such as weight and size, of existing missiles would not be increased or reduced by more than 5 percent.

They said instructions were going out to negotiators in Geneva to incorporate this and other agreements into the treaty.

At the White House, a senior aide said that while the two sides had made progress on the issue of making missile test data available, further details would still have to be examined at "senior levels" and would probably be discussed at a Carter-Brezhnev meeting.

White House Critical of Turner

Meanwhile, White House officials privately expressed annoyance with Adm. Stansfield Turner, the Director of Central Intelligence, for having created doubts about the United States' ability to verify the new treaty. The officials also publicly criticized unidentified senators for having disclosed intelligence information about verification.

In addition, the White House press secretary, Jody Powell, complained that a "distorted" version of Admiral Turner's recent testimony before the Senate Intelligence Committee had been given to The New York Times by senators critical of the proposed treaty. Mr. Powell called the disclosure by the senators a breach of security and trust.

In the testimony, Admiral Turner is reported to have said that the United States would not be able to compensate fully for the recent loss of intelligence listening posts in Iran until 1984. The assessment was repeated yesterday by Defense Secretary Harold Brown, who said that, despite this delay in restoring the complete range of its monitoring capabilities, the United States needed only about a year to regain its capacity for adequate verification of treaty provisions.

White House aides, in private, were critical of Admiral Turner for having provided the Senate committee with the estimate on missile-monitoring capabilities. They expressed concern over his reluctance to take a public position on whether the arms accord could be verified.

One senior White House aide said that officials were worried over the intelligence chief's approach to the verification question and that the issue had led to a dispute between the White House and the Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr. Powell, who is in Jekyll Island, Ga., said the disclosure of Admiral Turner's testimony in news reports had become a matter of concern to President Carter, who is vacationing on nearby Sapelo Island.

"It is apparent that The Times has been given an inaccurate account of Admiral Turner's testimony," Mr. Powell said. He declined to divulge details of the testimony, but he said "it would take much less than three or four years to recoup that portion of our intelligence to verify SALT." He refused to estimate how long it would take to compensate

fully for the loss of the Iranian stations.

In criticizing committee members for having disclosed details of Admiral Turner's testimony, Mr. Powell said:

"It's very difficult for the Administration to provide sensitive, highly classified information to the Senate, which they need in order to make an objective judgment, if you're going to be subjected to leaking of that information, especially in a distorted fashion. I assume that when you participate in the classified briefing, one of the ground rules is that you don't go out and hand it to the press."

In an interview with CBS television today, Secretary of Defense Brown reiterated his statement of yesterday that the ability to monitor Soviet compliance with treaty provisions would be regained within a year.

"But considering the variety of our monitoring techniques and also considering the time it takes for the Soviets to test missiles," he said, "I am convinced that we're going to be able to verify a SALT agreement from the moment it is signed and ratified."

At the C.I.A., a spokesman said there was nothing inconsistent in saying that it will take five years to fully regain the capabilities provided by the Iranian stations, but only about a year to be able to verify Soviet compliance with the treaty. The spokesman explained that much of the information obtained by the Iranian posts was not relevant to verifying an accord and that the United States did not immediately need to collect such data to guard against possible Soviet cheating.

Despite this, White House officials privately expressed concern over Admiral Turner's testimony and said that he had not been sensitive to the complexities of the verification issue. They also expressed annoyance over a recent meeting with reporters in which he refused to take a position on whether the accord could be verified. Calling verification a "political question," he said that he would confine himself to expressing judgments only on the extent to which specific provisions could be monitored.

Some officials contend that Admiral Turner is partly responsible for the controversy over the loss of the Iranian stations because he is reported to have earlier vetoed spending proposals for replacing the stations with spy satellites.

Some White House aides said that Admiral Turner's definition of his role was too restrictive and that he had a responsibility to speak out on controversial questions. A C.I.A. spokesman refused to comment on differences between the agency and the White House, but he said, "Verification of the SALT treaty is a policy function ultimately performed by the President with the specific advice of many agencies."

Powell, Jody